



MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC SOLUTIONS

FROM POVERTY TO PROSPERITY

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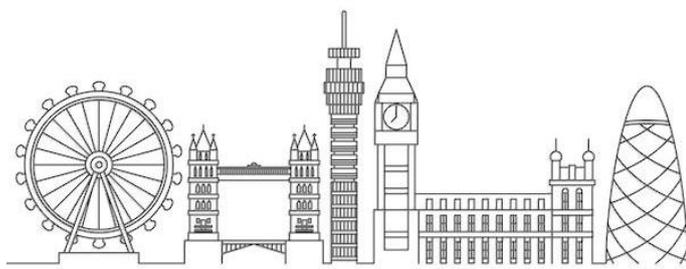
Annotation: *The transition from poverty to prosperity is a multifaceted process that involves economic, social, and institutional dimensions. Reducing poverty is not merely about increasing income but also about enhancing access to quality education, healthcare, employment opportunities, and social protection. This paper examines global experiences and best practices in poverty reduction, highlighting the role of inclusive economic growth, targeted social programs, and human capital development. Particular attention is given to the importance of education as a transformative tool, health services as a stabilizing factor, and employment as a sustainable pathway out of poverty.*

Keywords: *Poverty reduction, inclusive growth, human capital, social protection, education, healthcare, employment, sustainable development, international experience, economic policy*

Introduction. Globally, poverty is manifested in the lack of choices and opportunities throughout a person's life, the presence of barriers to full participation in society, and limited access to means of supporting and clothing one's family, obtaining education, receiving healthcare, engaging in productive activities, earning income, or accessing credit. Poverty is also seen as the social marginalization of individuals, households, and communities, as well as their vulnerability in the face of risks and hazards.

In the second half of the 20th century, significant progress in combating poverty and extreme deprivation was achieved in the United States, European countries, and China. More recently, effective measures have been implemented in countries such as India, Pakistan, and several other Asian nations. Providing individuals with opportunities to realize their talents and abilities, fostering mutual understanding, and establishing positive and stable interpersonal relationships serve as critical factors in human capital development. In implementing socio-economic development, moral and spiritual factors are no less important than material ones, playing a key role in reducing poverty.

Within the context of ongoing reforms in Uzbekistan, attention has been focused not only on the theoretical and scientific foundations of poverty reduction but also on the multifaceted social factors that influence it. Special emphasis has been placed on the role of the national mentality, cultural traditions, and societal norms in shaping attitudes toward economic well-being and social responsibility. This approach highlights that poverty reduction is not merely an economic task but a complex social process that requires understanding the values, behaviors, and expectations of the population. By addressing these social dimensions, the reforms aim to foster a sense of ownership,





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participation, and solidarity among citizens, thereby increasing the effectiveness of poverty alleviation measures.

This comprehensive approach underscores the importance of reducing poverty as a fundamental prerequisite for achieving sustainable economic prosperity and social stability. It recognizes that economic growth alone is insufficient unless it translates into tangible improvements in the living standards of all citizens, especially vulnerable groups. Simultaneously, public satisfaction, trust in state institutions, and the perception of social justice have been given particular attention, as these factors play a crucial role in ensuring social cohesion and political stability. The ongoing initiatives—ranging from targeted social support programs and employment promotion to infrastructure development and educational access—have been highlighted as evidence of the government's commitment to inclusive development.

As a result of these concerted efforts, poverty reduction has been elevated to the level of state policy, reflecting its strategic importance for national development. Increasing public satisfaction, reducing poverty, and raising aggregate income are seen not only as economic objectives but also as critical measures for enhancing human capital, promoting social equity, and ensuring long-term societal resilience. This integrated focus demonstrates that poverty reduction in Uzbekistan is approached holistically, combining economic, social, cultural, and institutional dimensions to create sustainable improvements in the quality of life for all citizens.

The philosophical concepts of poverty reduction are primarily grounded in advanced foreign theories, drawing extensively on the insights of leading scholars and thinkers who have examined the multifaceted nature of poverty and its reduction within the context of social development. These concepts emphasize not only the material dimensions of poverty but also its ethical, moral, and humanistic implications, recognizing poverty reduction as a critical factor in fostering equitable and inclusive societies. By analyzing the social, economic, and institutional conditions that give rise to poverty, these theories provide a comprehensive framework for understanding how societies can mitigate deprivation and promote human well-being.

Comparative analyses have been conducted to examine how different theoretical approaches address the social aspects of poverty reduction, highlighting the effectiveness of policies and strategies implemented across diverse national and cultural contexts. Within this framework, particular attention has been paid to the role of entrepreneurship, which is recognized as a significant driver of socio-economic development. Scholars have explored how entrepreneurial activity not only generates employment and income opportunities but also strengthens social cohesion, fosters innovation, and contributes to the empowerment of marginalized groups.

Moreover, the philosophical study of poverty reduction in sociology integrates methodological perspectives, emphasizing the importance of evidence-based approaches, empirical research, and data-driven decision-making. This involves critically assessing





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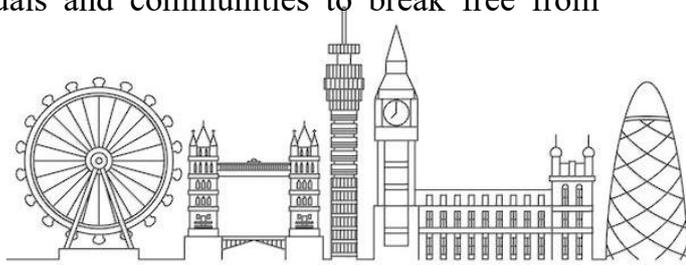
the social, economic, and institutional mechanisms that either perpetuate or alleviate poverty, and formulating strategies that enhance human capabilities, reduce social inequalities, and promote sustainable development. By combining philosophical reflection with practical insights from international experience, these concepts underscore that poverty reduction is not merely an economic challenge but a multidimensional social endeavor, requiring coordinated efforts across policy, education, health, and entrepreneurial sectors to achieve meaningful and lasting results.

Definitions provided in dictionaries, concepts explaining poverty, and their scientific analyses have been taken as foundational. In Uzbekistan, reforms focus on dialogue with the public to ensure citizens adapt to social, economic, and legal norms while developing essential skills. President Shavkat Mirziyoyev emphasized: “The greatest wealth is intelligence and knowledge, the greatest legacy is good upbringing, and the greatest poverty is ignorance. Therefore, it is essential for all of us to master modern knowledge and become truly enlightened and cultured.” Studying and addressing poverty in Uzbekistan requires specific measures, including analyzing the experiences of developed countries while considering national mentality, traditional upbringing, social benchmarks, natural conditions, climate, religious beliefs, and periodic changes.

Of course, it is impossible to completely eradicate poverty, as it is influenced by complex economic, social, and cultural factors that vary across societies and over time. However, it is possible to significantly reduce both its level and its scale through well-designed, comprehensive, and sustained policy measures. Achieving this requires the state to continuously implement proactive strategies aimed at mitigating the negative impacts of poverty on individuals, families, and communities. These strategies must be multidimensional, addressing not only immediate material deprivation but also the structural and systemic factors that perpetuate poverty, such as limited access to quality education, healthcare, employment opportunities, and financial services.

Furthermore, conducting rigorous scientific research on poverty reduction is essential to ensure that policies are evidence-based and effective. This research must involve, first and foremost, a thorough analysis of the theoretical and methodological foundations of the concept of poverty, clarifying its definitions, dimensions, and indicators. It should also include a historical examination of poverty, tracing how it has manifested across different periods and societies, as well as an exploration of its socio-philosophical significance, highlighting the moral, ethical, and humanistic considerations linked to social welfare. Additionally, research should focus on understanding the social consequences of poverty, including its effects on family life, social cohesion, health outcomes, and intergenerational mobility.

Equally important is the development of targeted preventive measures designed to curb poverty-prone tendencies within society. This requires identifying vulnerable populations, understanding the factors that contribute to persistent poverty, and implementing policies that empower individuals and communities to break free from





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cycles of deprivation. By integrating historical, theoretical, and empirical insights, such research provides a foundation for creating sustainable interventions that not only alleviate immediate hardship but also foster long-term social and economic development, ultimately contributing to a more equitable and prosperous society.

This dissertation also contributes to the implementation of tasks outlined in the regulatory and legal framework of Uzbekistan, including:

- The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 26, 2020, No. PF-5975, “On Measures for the Radical Renewal of State Policy on Economic Development and Poverty Reduction”;
- The Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 11, 2020, No. PQ-4804, “On Additional Measures to Involve Poor and Unemployed Citizens in Entrepreneurship, Increase Their Labor Activity, Provide Vocational Training, and Ensure Employment”;
- The Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 13, 2020, No. PQ-4862, “On Additional Measures to Improve the System of Involving the Population in Entrepreneurship and Develop Entrepreneurship”;
- The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 30, 2020, No. PF-6098, “On Organizational Measures to Reduce the Shadow Economy and Improve the Efficiency of Tax Authorities”;
- The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 27, 2025, No. 125, “On Improving Procedures for Providing Support Measures to Lift Families Out of Poverty” and its Appendix 1, “Regulations on Concluding Social Contracts to Provide Support Measures to Lift Families Out of Poverty,”

as well as other sectoral regulatory and legal documents. The dissertation serves to support the implementation of these tasks to a certain extent.

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